

Tanzanians urge support for PLO

TANZANIA (R) — A pro-Palestinian group in Tanzania urged the Arabs to use their arms to support the Palestinians and Lebanon to stop Israel occupying other Arab countries. The Tanzanian-Palestine Solidarity Committee said in a statement that the Arabs should "give all necessary support to the Palestine revolution and Lebanon, including military support, because what Israel is doing today in Lebanon is a prelude to what it is going to do tomorrow to all the Arab countries. The intention of the Israeli Zionists is to occupy the whole area up to Mecca and the Euphrates. Referring to accumulation of arms by Arab countries, the statement said: "One wonders where those arms are now when the Palestinian and Lebanese national forces most need them in order to face superior weapons given to Israel by the United States."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة تأييز يومية سياسية تنشر باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Volume 7 Number 2031

AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 8, 1982 — SHAWWAL 18, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Aug. 11 declared holiday

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will be closed on Wednesday, Aug. 11, to mark the 30th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, according to an official communiqué issued by the Prime Ministry Saturday.

King cables good wishes to UAE

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan on the anniversary of his assumption of the presidency. In his cable King Hussein wished Sheikh Zayed prosperity and progress for the UAE people.

Rome offers troops for Lebanon

ROME (R) — The Italian government said Saturday it was prepared to contribute to a multinational force to supervise the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) troops from Beirut. The decision was taken at the cabinet's last meeting shortly before the five-party coalition resigned.

ICRC appeals to Lebanon combatants

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has appealed to all parties in the Beirut fighting to spare the civilian population and those caring for them, the American Red Cross said Friday. A spokesman at the international headquarters of the American Red Cross said the intensified fighting in Beirut had seriously affected ICRC relief work there. He said the ICRC delegation building in west Beirut was hit by shells on July 30 despite abundant Red Cross markings and notice to all parties of its location.

Honecker pledges increased aid to PLO

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German head of state Erich Honecker sent a telegram to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat Saturday promising him increased material support in the combat against Israel. The text of the telegram, carried by the official news agency ADN gave no indication whether this implied arms supplies. "The German Democratic Republic will continue to give you every political support in its power, whether in the United Nations, in international organisations or in bilateral approaches to other states, and with increased material contributions of solidarity for the Palestinian and Lebanese people," the telegram said.

Cairo releases 646 detainees

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Saturday released 646 people arrested under the state of emergency declared last October following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Quoting the minister of the interior, Hassan Abu Bashir, the agency said Saturday's decision was made by the government following "objective investigations carried out within a security framework that ensures the country's safety."

Cheysson in Delhi for nuclear talks

NEW DELHI (R) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived Saturday for talks with Indian leaders expected to include the question of France replacing the United States as supplier of uranium fuel for India's atomic power reactor near Bombay. Mr. Cheysson, on his way back after a tour of China and South Korea, will confer with External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, and also meet Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

King receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with the non-aligned summit conference due to be held in Baghdad next month.

The message was delivered to the King at Al Nadwa Palace by Iraqi Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Malek Ahmad Al Yassin.

During the audience, they discussed Iraq's endeavours to hold the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting on schedule and to prepare the agenda for the non-aligned summit and decide on the venue for that summit.

The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja'a Sultan.

Baghdad says Iran preparing for new attack

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq's Defence Minister Lt.-Gen. Adnan Kheirullah Taifah Saturday said Iran was preparing for a fresh attack on Iraq.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Gen. Taifah as saying that Iran was massing its forces for another attack, following the indecisive "Ramadan" offensive it launched into Iraq last month.

The attack has become bogged down between the international border and the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

"The Iranian regime's next attempt will be crushed, just as its earlier attempts were crushed," Gen. Taifah said.

A military communiqué quoted by the news agency said Iraqi fighters downed an Iranian warplane in a dogfight Saturday near Basra.

It said the plane was seen crashing in flames inside Iranian territory.

All Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base, it said.

The communiqué said 133 Iranian soldiers were killed in three separate operations Friday and Saturday east of Basra and in the Gulf war's central sector.

NCC to hold emergency meeting

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold an emergency session on Wednesday morning. The meeting was called by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar on Tuesday, but the topics to be discussed at the meeting were not revealed. Informed sources, however, told the Jordan Times that NCC members would listen to a government report briefing them on the most recent developments with regard to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and would be called upon to give their opinions and advice following the report.

The NCC is currently in annual recess which is due to end on Aug. 26.

Last-minute appeal fails to save OAU summit

TRIPOLI (R) — An Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting Saturday failed to materialise despite an appeal by African leaders present here to their absent colleagues boycotting the conference to come to Tripoli.

The appeal, by some 20 presidents and prime ministers, was sent earlier Saturday to those boycotting the Tripoli summit and asked them "to join us in Tripoli so that African wisdom may prevail in order to preserve our organisation and to prevent our enemies from dividing us."

The boycott, by a coalition of pro-Moroccan and anti-Libyan states, followed last February's controversial admission to the OAU of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Polisario Front seeking independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco. It meant the conference failed to reach the required two-thirds



A Palestinian child cries outside a school building in the heart of the Israeli besieged Beirut Saturday. She is among thousands of refugees forced out of homes by the Israeli invading forces. In the ledge above her is an empty water jug (A.P. wirephoto).

King, Soviet delegation discuss Mideast, Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein spoke about the serious events in the Middle East and Israel's invasion of Lebanon "designed to exterminate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples" during a meeting held at Al Nadwa Palace Saturday with the visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation.

King Hussein said that concerted international efforts should be exerted at "all levels to end Israel's aggression and the suffering of the Palestinians and Lebanese resulting from this

aggression on Lebanon."

He also stressed the need for tackling the "basic problem which led to the present serious situation in the Middle East, that is the Palestine problem," which he said, should be handled by all concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

During the audience, King Hussein reiterated Arab demands for a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from "Arab territory occupied by Israel."

(Continued on page 3)

ASALA, claiming credit for abortive operation, gives ultimatum to 6 countries

Armenian nationalists attack Ankara airport

ANKARA (R) — Armenian nationalists assaulted Ankara airport Saturday and killed at least seven people before being gunned down by security forces.

It was not immediately clear exactly how many guerrillas were involved in the most dramatic attack ever staged in Turkey by Armenian nationalists.

They had seized 15 hostages after throwing several bombs into the airport terminal and spraying the building with sub-machinegun fire.

State television said two guerrillas were shot dead and a third was wounded. But other reports said only two men carried out the attack in which 57 people were said to have been injured.

Officials said the seven people killed included three policemen, a West German man and an American woman. The foreigners were not identified.

The Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of

Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility for the operation that lasted just over two hours.

ASALA said in a statement in Beirut that it was giving the United States, Canada, France, Britain, Switzerland and Sweden seven days to release 85 Armenians held on what it said were false charges of assisting ASALA and the Armenian cause.

ASALA is the most prominent of several Armenian groups which have killed more than 20 Turks living abroad in the past decade.

Most of their targets were diplomatic.

It said the airport was chosen as a target because "the mercenaries of the North Atlantic alliance" were using it as a bridge to NATO bases in what it called "occupied Armenia."

ASALA guerrillas would strike at all centres and positions of strategic importance in the six countries and elsewhere if the

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(Continued on page 3)

Delegations about to leave

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MIDDLE EAST

Palestinian rights and Israeli policy

The phrase "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" has now gained almost universal acceptance as expressing a fundamental requirement which any genuine Middle East settlement must fulfil. The substance of those rights and requirements have become more controversial than ever, but while the debate continues endlessly, the world loses sight of the everyday human rights of the Palestinians, of which they have been unjustly deprived for so long.

For nearly 15 years now the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been subjected to an alien domination against which they have no protection. In every detail, the pattern of their daily lives is dictated by the occupation regime. Waking and sleeping they are at the mercy of a military authority which has the power—and uses it freely—to invade their homes, to arrest them, to detain them without trial, to deport them, to demolish their homes and to impose collective punishments on whole communities which impose severe physical and psychological hardship.

Their publications are censored, they may not engage in political activities, their right to assemble together for any purpose is rigorously to arbitrary interference which takes no account of the principles of academic freedom. Their lands are confiscated without warning and under the specious pretext of military "security", only to be handed over to Israeli settlers as part of a bare-faced programme of colonisation which has been repeatedly condemned as illegal by the highest international authority. Even the water supplies on which the Palestinian farmers depend are being diverted by the Israeli authorities to serve the interests of the Israeli settlers at the expense of the indigenous owners of the land.

In December 1948 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Of its 30 articles, no less than 15 refer to rights which at present are denied to the Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Article Three states that: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." But in the occupied territories, where thousands of Palestinians are in prison or under administrative detention for supposed offences against the occupation regime, no one enjoys "security of person" against the military government, which is able at will to invade his house, to arrest or detain or deport him by simple administrative order.

Human rights

Article Five states that: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." The subject of torture in the occupied territories has been exhaustively treated by various bodies. In 1970, Amnesty International published a special report containing "serious allegations of the mal-

treatment of Arab prisoners by Israeli personnel" which charged that "extremely brutal torture is used on a not inconsiderable number of those detained." After a six-month long enquiry, The Sunday Times published a special article in 1977 on torture, in Israeli prisons, voicing the conclusion that the torture of Arab prisoners was "widespread and systematic" and that "it appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy".

In November 1978 the National Lawyers' Guild in the United States published a 121-page report which again concluded that torture was one of a number of oppressive measures adopted by the Israeli authorities as part of a programme whose objective was to encourage the emigration of the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories. Also in 1978, the Special Committee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories referred (as it had year after year before then) to evidence which "...confirms that no adequate remedies exist to safeguard such persons from abuse." All the evidence available indicates that such practices are continuing—the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights regularly puts forward such evidence, and the Israeli press has drawn attention to numerous examples, not only of torture but also of various forms of "inhuman or degrading treatment" perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The 1981 report of the U.S. State Department on human rights in the occupied territories, while declaring that "Allegations of psychological pressures, physical maltreatment, and instances of brutality by Israeli officials during interrogation of Arab suspects decreased in 1981 relative to previous years", pointed out that "the utilisation of mass punishments (which contravene the Fourth Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of civilians in time of war)" continued unabated." The latest report by Amnesty International continued to list among its concerns in Israel "the lack of effective safeguards to protect those in custody from ill-treatment."

Article Seven of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law." It is self-evident that this is being denied to the inhabitants of the occupied territories. The only law to which they are subject is the arbitrary "law" of the Israeli military government, reinforced by the 1945 Emergency Regulations inherited from the British mandatory government, which is applied through military courts or by simple administrative orders from the

military governor. These laws are enforced only against the Palestinian inhabitants; they are not enforced against the Israeli settlers who have been imposed upon the occupied territories. An article from the daily paper of the Israeli Labour Party, Davar, on Nov. 1, 1981, serves to illustrate this:

"The new regime that is now consolidating its hold over the West Bank distinguishes between and separates two types of residents: Israeli citizens and Arabs. Each group is given its own set of laws, rights and duties. There is one such set for Ofra, and another one for the (Arab) village of Eyn Ya'bad, that borders on Ofra. There is one law for Neveh Tzuf, and another one for the (Arab) Nebi Salih. There is one set of rights for the Nashef family that lives in the Hadassa building in Hebron, and another one for the (Arab) family that lives next door to them. There is no way of avoiding this legal separation, as long as Israelis are settling in the West Bank.... For example, movement restrictions in the territories apply only to Arabs, not to the Jews. When a curfew is declared in Hebron, the Arabs of Hebron may not leave their homes. The Jews there, however, may. At roadblocks, Arab cars are stopped for checks and form long queues, while the Israeli just pass through, with their drivers waving at the soldiers. It could not be otherwise, because the military administration exists for the Arabs of the West Bank, not for the Jews who live there."

Article Nine of the Universal Declaration states that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." It is indisputable that any inhabitant of the occupied territories (except, of course, the Jewish settlers) is subject at any time to arbitrary arrest without any charge being preferred against him, or to administrative detention (which may last for several years) even if he has not been convicted, or even accused, of any crime.

This year, for instance, a Palestinian was released from prison by the Israeli authorities after being detained with our trial for seven and a half years. Ali Jamil was suspected of complicity in a murder but was held without charges because, as The Jerusalem Post put it, "Security forces could not produce enough evidence to convict him before a court." The military government finally let him go when faced with a court proceeding and then ordered Jamil to be placed under town arrest. In a report published in 1981, former Israeli general Meir Pa'el estimated that 20 per cent of those held in the West Bank were held without trial for up to four years.

Article 12 states that: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence" but that, on the contrary, "everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks." "Arbitrary interference" by the Israeli military authorities with the everyday lives of the Palestinians under occupation is too widespread and endemic to describe briefly. It may range from town or house arrest

through to confiscation or demolition of property, and imprisonment without trial. All this is "legalised" by the Emergency Defence Regulations (1945) which were introduced by the British during the Mandate, and which the Israeli authorities found convenient to retain.

Ya'acov Shimshon, later attorney-general of Israel and minister of justice, protested at these laws in 1946 (when they were still being enforced against the Jewish as well as the Arab population): "The system established in Palestine since the issue of the Defence Laws... is unparalleled in any civilised country: there were no such laws even in Nazi Germany."

Dr. Bernard Joseph, another former Israeli minister of justice, also said in 1946: "With regard to the Defence Laws... we are all to become victims of officially licensed terrorism, or will the freedom of the individual prevail?"

Thousands have testified in Israeli military courts that the confessions on the basis of which they were sentenced to long prison terms had been forcibly extorted from them. In 1975 Israeli lawyer Dr. Felicia Langer published a book entitled "With My Own Eyes" which chronicles at first hand Israel's record of injustice against the Palestinian population under military occupation during the years 1967-73. A recent example of the travesty of justice that prevails under military occupation is the dynamiting of six Palestinian houses in the West Bank in November 1981, leaving more than 80 people homeless, in order to punish the families of teenagers suspected of "security offences". Confessions were obtained from the youths after the punishment had been inflicted, as in justification.

Israeli Member of Parliament Victor Shemtov wrote to the mayors of the municipalities where the homes were destroyed to express his shame at an "act of brutality" which "flouts the principles of law and justice." He asked the mayors to tell the suffering families that "very many Israelis regard the demolitions as an immoral and unjust act which goes counter to the principles of legality." The Israeli newspaper *Yediot Aharonot* reported on Nov. 23 that, when criticised by Labour Alignment members for the blowing up of the houses, Prime Minister Menachem Begin responded by quoting statistics according to which Labour governments had destroyed in this way 1,224 houses in the territories, while Likud had only blown up 41.

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spirit of resistance. The U.S. State Department report for 1981 noted: "curfews, when they were imposed after security incidents had occurred, were of shorter duration than in 1980, but curfews still caused considerable hardship to many inhabitants of the areas placed under curfew. On at least six occasions, males in villages and refugee camps have been rounded up and held outdoors for extended periods of time, apparently as a form of general punishment for security incidents."

Article 15 states that: "Everyone has the right to a nationality" and that "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality." It is not necessary to dwell on the denial to the Palestinians of a fundamental right which most of the world takes for granted, except to say that the longer this right is withheld, the greater the desire will be to realise it.

Article 17 deals with the right to own property and states that: "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property." The most immediate application to the situation in the occupied territories of what would seem to be a self-evident right is the expropriation of Palestinian land and water for Israel's settlement programme, which has been described as "creeping facts" or "creeping annexation".

Article 13 of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement... (including) the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." This has an obvious irony with respect to the situation of the Palestinians, many of whom have been waiting to return home from the refugee camps for over thirty years. No difficulties are presented for Palestinians wishing to leave the occupied territories, quite the contrary—90,000 emigrated from the West Bank between 1975 and 1980, according to the latest Israeli statistical report on the "administered territories"—but he does not have the right to return to one's country been accorded to the case of the Palestinians, it is doubtful if many would have chosen to remain stateless refugees. Freedom of movement within the occupied territories is again subject to the arbitrary will of the occupation authorities.

A Palestinian who achieves prominence in almost any field can expect his movements to be restricted by an administrative order which confines him to his house or village. Community leaders, newspaper editors, trade unionists—none are free from the risk of their activities being construed as a "security offence". The elected mayors of the West Bank municipalities, for instance, are under town arrest orders which are renewed automatically every six months. The lives of whole communities may also be affected by the curfews which have been a characteristic feature of Israel's military occupation, sometimes in order to prevent, and at other times to punish, any signs of a

"Many settlements are justified initially on military or security grounds; even after conversion from paramilitary to civilian administration, this justification continues to be advanced... A further problem results from the use of a part of the West Bank's limited water resources for Israeli settlements. Israeli water control policies in the West Bank and Gaza ensure that water in the area will be available to support the

development of an infrastructure of Israeli settlements in the territories. Diversion of new water resources to these settlements deprives Arab agriculture and industry of them."

Banning books

Article 19 states that: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression: this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." Freedom of opinion and expression is quite simply denied to the Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation. The banning of books in the occupied territories presents at times one of the absurd faces of Israel's occupation. At least 70 books were officially banned in 1981 by the military censor, bringing the total to over 7,500, according to the U.S. State Department report for that year. Among those prohibited, The New York Times revealed on 16 March 1982, is a volume of Dryden's poems and George Orwell's "1984". A curious feature of the list is that it is not generally published, with the result that Palestinians may be arrested and prosecuted for possessing books which they did not know were banned.

Strict controls are also placed on educational textbooks at all levels — new acquisitions take months to be passed by the censor, and even some "approved" books are usually seized when the shipments arrive. The president of Bethlehem University complained recently that books on nuclear physics are strictly prohibited (all these books may of course be freely bought in Israel). The Palestinian press, or such of it as escapes the military censor, it also regular victim of prohibition orders. The Palestinian weekly Al Fajr was banned for a month in February this year shortly after completing a 10-day suspension. The second ban came after Mr. Begin has accused it of "anti-Israeli incitement". Distribution of the Arabic-language weekly Al-Taliya on the West Bank has frequently culminates in the closing down of schools and universities altogether, as has happened at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank at the time of writing. This closure, the second within four months, will deny students the opportunity to graduate this summer.

Interruption and harassment directed by the Israeli military government towards Palestinian educational establishments frequently culminates in the closing down of schools and universities altogether, as has happened at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank at the time of writing. This closure, the second within four months, will deny students the opportunity to graduate this summer.

A report prepared by five professors from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1981 recommended that "Order 854 and all its appendices be rescinded" and said that: "Closing a university by the military government is an extreme and harsh measure which prevents all members of faculty and students from studying, teaching and doing research... Closure as a punitive measure is totally unacceptable as it is a form of collective punishment... Even when closure is a preventative measure it is not an acceptable procedure."

Article 21 states that: "Everyone has the right to take part in the

government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives." This, of course, is the fundamental issue as far as the rights of the Palestinians are concerned — if they enjoyed the right to take part, through freely chosen representatives, in the government of their country, they would not be subject to all the deprivations and injustices listed above, and the principal cause of the continuing Middle East conflict would be removed. It scarcely needs to be stated that the exercise of this right is not possible while the Palestinians remain under military occupation.

Article 22 of the Universal Declaration states that: "Everyone, as a member of society... is entitled to the realisation of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity, and the free development of his personality." To secure this right in all its aspects, is not easy for anyone, even in a free society. It is patently impossible for a people living under an occupation regime whose central objective, whether it is the complete destruction of the occupied territories, whether constructed on state or private land, are illegal under Article Four of the Geneva Convention, and repeated U.N. resolutions governing territories conquered by military force. The U.S. State Department report for 1981 declared: "Israeli settlement activity in the occupied territories has adversely affected the livelihood of considerable numbers of Arab residents, particularly as the result of the taking of land for settlements and for military use. Land used by Israel in this way amounts to approximately one-third of the entire West Bank. In many instances, those affected have had to leave farming to become day labourers. Israel has established more than 135 non-military settlements in the occupied territories, excluding East Jerusalem, with a total population exceeding 24,000. Of these settlements, 17 were established in the first ten months of 1981 in the West Bank.

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 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
 Telephone: 61471-2-3-4
 Telex: 21457-JLAJOM
 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published weekly at \$1.00. Advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times and its advertising department.

Arabia's two poles

The small protest demonstration by women and children in front of the American embassy in Amman on Thursday and the indirect, implicit criticism of the United States by Saudi Arabia in Friday are two sides of the same coin. But somewhere between these two poles of the contorted, aimlessly drifting Arab Nation there is a reality that needs to be understood by all of us in and beyond the Arab World and its 21 nation-states.

The reality is one that is related to the limits of the flesh's ability to withstand abuse. The Arab people everywhere have a new respect today for the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), because the Palestinian leadership and forces in Beirut have resisted and confronted the Israeli-American onslaught for over two months. But there is no parallel self-respect in the rest of the Arab World, because we have discovered in June and July 1982, as we had long suspected but never wished to verify, that the genuine desire of the 21 nation-states of the Arab World to deal with the Israeli-American

challenge is marked by incoherence and self-imposed paralysis. This realisation does not abuse the intellect or the emotions any more — now rubs against the flesh, the biology, of the people of the 21 nation-states of the Arab World. One feels that we have reached the point in the first week of August 1982 where the flesh and bones of the Arab Nation can withstand very little more abuse such as has been inflicted upon them by the American-Israeli combine and the parallel docility and institutional torpor of the contemporary

Paradoxically, the dispute over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is nearer solution than at any time since President Ronald Reagan came to power. But damage has been inflicted on relations between Washington and Peking. This may now take longer to heal unless the new U.S. Secretary of State, George Schultz, can reassure Peking that he will continue the conciliatory Huaqiao policy. While Deng Xiaoping, Peking's

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The American veto and double standards

The tenth ceasefire in Beirut collapsed Friday when Israeli warplanes bombed a building housing Palestinians and Lebanese refugees, killing and wounding more than a hundred children, women and old people.

In this manner Israel is pursuing its genocide campaign against the Arab people at a time when the American administration continues to play its shameful and ignominious double-faced role.

On one side of the coin, Washington pretends to be in pain and grieving over the situation in West Beirut, calling for a halt of military operations and asking Israel to withdraw its forces to positions they occupied at the beginning of August. On the other side of the coin, Washington resorted to its right of veto to prevent the U.N. Security Council from adopting a firm resolution against Israel, despite its knowledge of Israel's disregard to what was termed as Reagan's calls on Israel to comply to its demands.

There is no doubt that this double-faced role implies sheer ridicule and scorn of Arab mentality, and at the same time, re-emphasises America's continued hostility towards the Arab

Al Dustour: Veto exposes U.S. administration's falsehoods

Washington's latest veto against a Soviet-sponsored U.N. Security Council draft resolution calling for the imposition of international sanctions against Israel re-emphasises beyond any doubt America's collusion and full partnership in the massacre which the Zionists are committing in Lebanon.

The veto exposes the falsehoods of President Reagan's appeals to Israel to withdraw its forces from Beirut. This is no more than a ploy, and an attempt to deceive the Arabs and distract them from the U.S.-Israeli secret agreement for pursuing the aggression. This also lends credit to (Israeli Foreign Minister) Shamir's statement in Washington that the U.S. and Israel are in agreement on everything.

The Arab masses have the right to ask those who still feel satisfied with Reagan's performance

about the reason for and their justification of their satisfaction. Does the use of veto indicate a U.S. integrity and honesty? Does George Shultz's refusal to meet with Arab ambassadors in Washington to discuss the Lebanese question and his subsequent meeting with Zionist leaders give the Arabs any satisfaction? Or does this give any credibility or calls for confidence in the American administration and its policies?

The latest American veto has completely destroyed any lingering hopes of a change in U.S. policy. Washington is up to the hill in collusion with Israel and is helping it to destroy Beirut and carry out a war of genocide against the Palestinians. Any attempt to change this picture is bound to fail now. Washington is enemy number one of the Arab Nation and bears the major responsibility for Israel's crimes.

China resorts to 'ping-pong diplomacy' with Soviets

Colin MacDougall detects a shift in Chinese diplomacy away from Washington and towards Moscow as China seeks to establish itself as the leader of the Third World.

PEKING — Four Soviet Olympic medalists along with assorted East Germans, Romanians, Czechs and others, have just competed in a summer field and track event. That is strictly for the sports columns, you may think. But read on: the meeting is in Peking, the first for 16 years in which Soviet athletes have competed in the People's Republic, and it follows a stream of hints from both Moscow and Peking of a desire to repair some of the damage caused by the quakes of the 1960s.

China, which now denounces both the U.S. and the USSR as hegemonists (a code-word previously reserved for the Soviet Union) is moving slightly but perceptibly from its post Mao honeymoon with the West to a more central position between the superpowers.

Prompted by the row about arms for Taiwan, China is reassessing U.S. reliability and the degree of common interest, and at the same time seeking to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union so as to get on with the modernising of its economy. It is also making a new bid for the leadership of the Third World.

Immediately, how far China moves towards Moscow largely depends on the outcome of the negotiations with Washington about the problem of Taiwan.

The question of American military aid to the island was left on one side when the U.S. and China discussed "normalisation" of relations in 1978.

It was always a potential thorn in the relationship, especially when the U.S. passed the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979, which for-

malised Washington's commitment to sell arms to Taiwan. Unofficial diplomatic links have been maintained.

Ronald Reagan's pro-Taiwan stance during his presidential campaign tactlessly drew Chinese attention to the possibility that a new American administration might reverse the pro-Peking policy of the 1970s.

Moscow would gain

Moscow would gain much in global terms, faced as it is with the Right-wing Reagan administration in the U.S. In the 1960s and early 1970s, it could do without China. Today, with problems to the west in Poland and to the south in Afghanistan, even the limited idea of reducing military tension along the Chinese border must seem attractive.

Inevitably the fallout from a shift would affect the rest of Asia. Japan, with its close alliance with the U.S. need some reassurance from Peking. India, beset by problems on the outer rim of its great land mass, would warily approve. Vietnam, wholly dependent on the Soviet Union in its struggle for regional supremacy with China, may worry at being squeezed for the sake of Moscow's wider strategic interests.

Washington sources say that Mr. Reagan eventually took a hand for the first time in the search for a solution last April because, with Congressional elections looming in November, the White House discerned a domestic advantage from a foreign policy success. His commitment to it means that the Taiwan lobby, which previously might have expected to have the President's ear, has in all probability finally lost out.

The drawn out controversy over Taiwan has given the Soviet

Union the chance to signal its willingness to move into any vacuum the U.S. might leave. Last September and again in February the Russians proposed border talks; in March President Brezhnev called for improved relations, a call reiterated in May by Pravda.

But the Chinese have not yet replied to the February proposal, and to Mr. Brezhnev they swiftly responded that they would look to Soviet deeds not words.

Informal contacts

Despite official Chinese coolness, informal contacts are increasing. A senior Kremlin China-watcher visited Peking in January for 10 days of private talks, and for the first time in years, three Chinese economists went to Moscow in March.

Mikhail Kapitsa, head of the Soviet Far-Eastern Department, visited Peking in May and had two meetings with a Chinese vice-foreign minister (an upgrading of last year's visit).

A mission from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade left for two weeks in the Soviet Union in late May, and indeed trade, though still below earlier peaks, is rising. To improve cross border trade, the Chinese signed a new container shipping agreement in February.

The Chinese leadership meanwhile has called for an improvement in Soviet studies, neglected since the Sino-Soviet split in 1960. Sources say that China may soon allow Soviet students to return to China, and add that in recent months Soviet technicians have been quietly invited to visit factories (many of which they supplied in the 1950s) to advise on

improvements. Recently a party was held in Peking to honour two Soviet painters.

In January, the usually reliable Hong Kong newspaper Cheng Ming reported, a conference was held in Peking attended by diplomats from Peking's embassies in Eastern Europe. The consensus was that there was no bar to restoring state-to-state relations. The Chinese have already disowned Mao's condemnation of Soviet revisionism made in the 1960s.

Soviet expansionism

Barriers remain, however. Peking views the Soviet Union as by nature expansionist, in contrast to their view of the U.S. as a power that has passed its peak. The Chinese see this reflected in the 50 or so divisions Russia keeps along the Sino-Soviet border, in its refusal to negotiate on disputed border areas, in its grip on Mongolia and its recent spread of influence into Vietnam and Afghanistan. While the Chinese appear to have dropped the solution of these problems as a precondition for talks, they want them on the agenda at any meeting.

China is now looking for a new road on which to build its foreign policy.

It is making a bid for leadership in the Third World, neglected since Mao's death in 1976.

If the Taiwan issue is settled, the world can probably expect to see China keeping its distance from Washington, moving marginally closer to Moscow and speaking up more vociferously in Third World meetings to come.

— Financial Times news feature

Reagan has no policy with Europeans too

By Sidney Weiland

Reuter

LONDON — West European leaders, angered by tough U.S. policies, are blaming the Reagan administration for a breakdown in traditional Transatlantic consultations.

Both sides are trying to avert a threatening trade war while exchanging bitter recriminations over U.S. attempts to halt European involvement in building a major Soviet gas pipeline.

U.S. officials said the entire range of U.S. relations with NATO allies would be reviewed, as well as the pipeline crisis.

The pipeline sanctions — aimed at Moscow because of martial law in Poland — threaten thousands of jobs in Western Europe and losses of at least \$1.2 billion by European firms.

If the Europeans default on contracts signed with Moscow, they risk heavy fines by the Soviet Union. If they defy the United States and supply the equipment, Washington has threatened to freeze them out of other U.S. trade deals worth millions of dollars.

U.S. and European officials set a new round of talks in Brussels this week in hopes of a compromise in deeply abrasive row over subsidy-aided European Community steel exports.

American efforts to protect the U.S. steel industry could reduce European exports by two million tonnes a year, risking serious layoffs in recession-hit European steel mills. European exporters

face U.S. duties of up to 40 per cent.

In Washington, President Reagan ordered to top-level study on what has loomed as a major issue in U.S.-European relations — a U.S. ban on European firms supplying American-licensed components for Moscow's \$10 billion Urengoi pipeline.

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The pipeline sanctions — aimed at Moscow because of martial law in Poland — threaten thousands of jobs in Western Europe and losses of at least \$1.2 billion by European firms.

European governments are preparing to defy the ban on supplying turbines and compressors for the pipeline, but could be stymied if their firms are denied vital U.S.-made rotors.

European firms are considering circumventing the embargo by making their own rotors, and Moscow has threatened to "go it alone" by building Soviet replacements for the 125 turbines and 41 compressor stations ordered from the West.

Unless compromises can be found soon, a full-scale trade war could develop, with both sides ready to widen the quarrel by cracking down in related business areas. The Europeans have warned of reprisals over tax deferrals for U.S. exporters which they say amount to indirect subsidies. The United States has threatened to go to battle over European farm subsidies on grounds that they undercut American sales.

U.S. double standards

The Europeans see a double standard in the United States shipping large quantities of grain to the Soviet Union while trying to cut West European trade links with Moscow.

On another front which has caused serious strain, the Europeans continue to blame the Reagan administration for adding to their economic woes by keeping U.S. interest rates high.

European diplomats say allied leaders are especially embittered because the latest disputes flared into open feuding weeks after a Western summit at Versailles which seemed to smooth over earlier problems.

Mr. Reagan agreed with other Western leaders at Versailles that "each country (should be) sensitive to the effects of its policies on others."

The Europeans are also dismayed because the 16-nation NATO alliance only recently emerged from a long tussle with Washington over Mr. Reagan's initial reluctance to begin arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Chancellor Schmidt and other European leaders claimed credit for persuading him to open negotiations on European-based missiles last November and strategic arms talks in June.

Diplomats fear trading problems could spill over into the political field, fuelling Left-wing demands for a reappraisal of

European attitudes towards the United States.

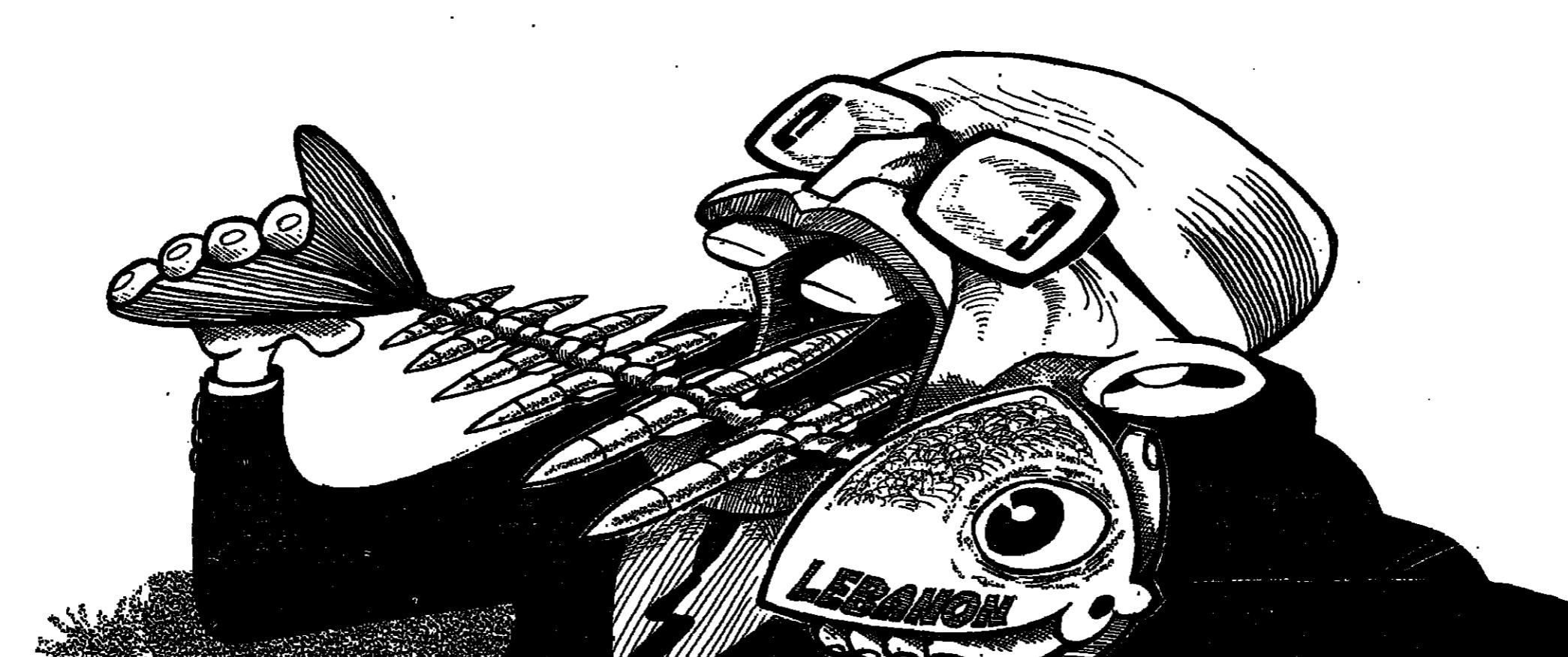
France's socialist government, which has championed a closer alliance with the United States, has been particularly outspoken over what it sees as a steady drift towards American protectionism.

Decisive influence

European Community Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon says the outcome of the steel dispute will "have a decisive influence on the conclusions Europe will form on its relations with the United States."

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, president of the 10-nation community, says uncertainty between the United States and its allies "only benefits the Soviet Union." Mr. Schmidt, visiting the United States to try to "limit the damage" pressed for improved methods of consultation, although he said the disputes should not be over-dramatised. "The way to exert leadership is by consultation," he said. "It is better to discuss a question without settling it than to settle a question without discussing it."

Similar appeals for better liaison across the Atlantic have come from other countries. "Where differences of opinion exist, solutions should be found through talks between all interested parties," the Italian foreign ministry said last week.



FEATURES

Thousands of workers are fighting to build a gold mine

By Barry Moody

Reuter

TABUBIL, Papua New Guinea (R) — In the cloud-shrouded Star mountains, one of the most remote area on earth, thousands of workers are struggling to build a mine that will cut away a fabulous mountain of gold and copper.

But the enormous natural difficulties facing the Ok Tedi project in the extreme west of Papua New Guinea pose one of the greatest problems ever in man's quest for gold and minerals.

The area is so remote that its inhabitants were unknown to the outside world until 1963. Little more than a decade ago they were still eating human flesh.

The greatest problem is the weather. The Star mountains are one of the world's wettest regions. The mine site is drenched by around 11 metres of rain a year. Workers on the project say last year there were only nine days without rain.

The project will cost at least one billion kina (\$1.4 billion) to develop and 560 million kina (\$800 million) of this will be spent

before the mine earns a cent. The prize is Mount Fubilan, a 2,000-metre mountain of copper with a crown of gold, containing an estimated 410 million tonnes of economically mineable ore.

Its value will depend on world price fluctuations but one estimate is that it will be worth \$10 billion.

Mining of gold is due to begin in 1984 and a decision, based on world copper prices, will be taken next year on whether to proceed to mixed gold and copper extraction. Officials are optimistic that this will go ahead.

By 1985, the open cut mine is

expected to provide 70 kilograms of gold a day and by 1989, when the gold will be exhausted, 320 tonnes of pure copper a day.

The project is owned by the Australian mining giant BHP, the U.S. oil company Amoco (both 30 per cent), a group of five German companies and the Papua New Guinea government (20 per cent each).

They have contracted two American construction companies, Bechtel and Morrison-Knudsen International, to build the mine and its infrastructure. These companies have been

involved in some of the world's biggest projects, often in remote areas, but they acknowledge that they face a daunting task at Ok Tedi.

Until recently the area had no roads. A 148-kilometre road was completed in March through dense rain forest from Kiunga to Tabubil, the advance construction camp.

Supplies arrive at Kiunga by barge after a 1,200-kilometre sea and river journey from port Moresby.

But in some sections, the river gravel used to build it has sunk

into the thick, sticky red mud. Bulldozers have to drag cars and trucks through these sections.

Ok Tedi can be reached by small plane on a 2-1/2 hour flight from the airstrip at Kiunga. Tabubil is reached after another sometimes nerve-wracking flight as the pilots skim the treetops.

"Until the road broke through, much of the equipment, including dismantled trucks and bulldozers, was flown to Tabubil. The gold will be transported out the same way."

The project has had an enormous impact on the local Min people — 80 per cent of the 3,000 people working on the project are recruited locally.

The Min have had to make an accelerated journey from their primitive lifestyle of two decades ago into the 20th century.

"Most of the mature males from the Star mountains working here have eaten human flesh," said Ok Tedi training superintendent Peter Lynch.

But the local people have adapted amazingly quickly. They have become so used to the

helicopters that they call them in for medical evacuations when there is serious illness in the village.

The Ok Tedi mine should become a cornerstone of the Papua New Guinea economy during its 30-year life.

Officials say that by the end of the decade, taxes and earnings from the mine should provide about a sixth of the government's revenue. At present, it is heavily dependent on copper from a deposit on the island of Bougainville.

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Europeans react angrily to U.S. firms' rejection of pact on steel exports

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission responded sharply today to U.S. steel firms' rejection of a pact limiting European steel sales in the United States and said it remained valid unless withdrawn by the U.S. government.

In a coldly worded statement, the European Community's chief negotiator Etienne Davignon said that he considered the agreement still stood.

"The U.S. authorities have not informed the European Commission of any change in their position," he said.

President Reagan himself Friday pronounced the accord equitable to both sides, and his administration undertook to recommend acceptance of it to the American steel industry.

The agreement was rejected late Friday night by U.S. Steel Corporation, one of the biggest U.S. firms, and by an association representing specialty steel makers.

Their condemnation appeared to torpedo months of diplomatic efforts to avoid a threatened trade war between the U.S. and the

European Community.

Mr. Davignon, who is vice-president of the European Commission, learnt of the U.S. steel industry response on his return to Brussels from Washington Saturday.

In his statement, Mr. Davignon said that the commission considered the agreement was valid as long as there had been no announcement by the U.S. authorities of any change in their attitude.

The agreement set an ultimate deadline for the withdrawal of all complaints filed by the U.S. steel industry against European governments.

But U.S. Steel Corp. Chairman David Roderick rejected the agreement as "neither fair nor equitable".

"To accept it would condone a continuation of massive subsidies by European governments," he said in a statement Friday night.

European officials said the disagreement would force the U.S. administration to demonstrate who was stronger — it or the American steel industry.

"If President Reagan says the accord is equitable, what do you expect us to do now — go back and renegotiate an agreement which is inequitable?" one European official said.

Mr. Davignon for his part had no intention of returning to Washington to reopen negotiations, they

said. The agreement unveiled Friday, after weeks of bargaining, limited European exports of nine types of carbon steel and two of specialty or stainless steel to a fixed share of the U.S. market.

In exchange, the U.S. steel industry was to agree to withdraw its charges against European manufacturers of unfair trading practices involving these products.

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Indonesia, South Korea start oil exploration

JAKARTA (OPECNA) —

Indonesia and South Korea have begun drilling the first of four wells off the island of Madura, east Java.

The four wildcat wells are part of the 1982 joint drilling programme between Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, and Kodeco of South Korea, a Pertamina official told OPECNA Friday.

The wells will be drilled to an average depth of 3,000 metres.

In May last year, Pertamina and Kodeco signed an agreement for joint oil exploration off Madura, which was formerly contracted to the City Service Oil Company of the U.S.

Indonesian drilling services venture

JAKARTA (OPECNA) —

Nusantara drilling, an Indonesian national company, has applied for government approval to set up an oil and gas field services venture with a working capital of \$12.46 million.

The company expects to employ 115 Indonesians and 18 foreigners.

Gulf Oil Corporation withdraws takeover offer

PITTSBURGH (R) — Gulf Oil Corporation Friday withdrew its \$4.8 billion takeover offer for Cities Service Company, another big oil concern, because of opposition from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to the merger on anti-trust grounds.

Gulf, in a statement released at its corporate headquarters here, said the FTC had laid down conditions for the proposed takeover that were unacceptable to the company.

The company said it had held extensive negotiations with the FTC over the past two weeks in an unsuccessful attempt to resolve the agency's anti-trust objections.

Gulf said the agency's demands would have involved substantial costs to Gulf and that this made the takeover financially unattractive.

Cities Service, in a statement released at its headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma, expressed surprise at Gulf's decision.

Cities Service also disclosed it had offered to allow Gulf to reduce its 63-dollar-a-share takeover by an amount that would cover any Gulf losses incurred in meeting the FTC demands.

U.S. unemployment rate jumps to 9.8%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate soared to 9.8 per cent in July, its highest level in 41 years, the government reported Friday.

The labour department said the total number of Americans without jobs jumped by 360,000 to 10.8 million.

When the current recession began in July last year unemployment stood at 7.2 per cent.

Since then it has moved steadily up as increasing numbers of American businesses, confronted with dismal corporate balance sheets and lofty U.S. interest rates, have been forced to cut back on their payrolls.

July's 9.8 per cent rate, up from June's 9.5 per cent level, is the highest unemployment has been since it averaged 9.9 per cent in 1941, the department said.

During the early months of the recession, the housing, car and construction industries were responsible for most of the job layoffs. But in recent months it has been the traditionally strong oil, gas and machinery industries that have been sending their workers home.

Poland's economic collapse daily bites deeper into people's standard of living

WARSAW (R) — Evidence of economic collapse is everywhere in Poland today, and the people have been told to expect even longer queues and fewer goods at the end of them before things get better.

Transport services are overloaded and decrepit, shops are pathetically understocked, facades of elegant 19th-century houses crumble for lack of maintenance, cranes stand idle over building sites abandoned for lack of credit.

As bankers and politicians wrangle in remote carpeted rooms over the complexities of reducing Poland's huge foreign debt and putting a radical reform programme into effect, the crisis daily bites deeper into people's standard of living.

The country's military ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, told a women's meeting in Warsaw recently, "In drawing up the family budget mothers know the feeling of anxiety when their calculations reveal that there won't be enough to live on until pay-day."

The government daily newspaper Rzeczpospolita said there would be fewer supplies than in

the first half of the year, and there was no chance of abandoning rationing, which covers meat, butter, flour, sugar, soap, cigarettes and other goods.

The undermining of Western confidence in the Polish economy and politically-inspired sanctions imposed after the military takeover cut off sources of new hard-currency credits needed to supply and revitalise large sectors of the socialist economy.

"It is not all unrelied gloom," said a Western diplomat who has watched the unprecedented decline of the last two years, "but you have to hunt for the good bits."

Revival of coal industry

The main good news is the revival of the coal industry, under tight military discipline since last December, which showed a 16 per cent production increase in the first six months compared to the previous year.

But as in all economies in deep trouble, the black market flourishes. One dollar is worth 8.4 zloties at the official rate but a whispering money changer will offer 350 to 400 zloties on the street corner.

Living costs for the average worker more than doubled in the first half of this year as the government struggled to put into effect an austere economic reform programme which owes as much to the principles of capitalism as to those of Marx.

Enterprises gained more freedom to set prices and wages. More than 600 firms were told they would receive no further government subsidies and be forced into bankruptcy unless they shed manpower and became more efficient.

The result was that wages failed to follow prices, rising by only about 45 per cent. The supply of goods also declined and is still not covered by the value of money in circulation.

Government planners have warned that the supply of many goods, especially manufactured items like shoes and clothes, will decline further. The supply of new homes for the hundreds of thousands waiting fell by a third this year.

Leaders' assurance

Government and Communist Party leaders assure the people their meat ration, now 2.5 kilogramme per month, will not be cut unless grain and potato harvests fall below expectations.

Over-ambitious Western borrowing, inefficient investment and profligate consumption in the 1970s, when the now-disgraced Edward Gierek led the Communist Party, are largely blamed

for the crisis.

But Western governments and banks are often portrayed as pouring investments into the country in the early 1970s knowing they could never be paid back and thus undermining the economy.

Government spokesmen say the worker unrest and disruption to supplies in some areas during the 16 months of the independent Solidarity union are a major factor in the collapse.

Western sanctions imposed after last December's military takeover were the final straw, they add.

"Tensions and disturbances have piled up which would shake even the soundest economic organism," General Jaruzelski said.

In these conditions efforts to implement the economic reform programme have little effect.

The daily Zycie Warszawy said the reforms, although enacted in law, would not become reality "until we manage to overcome the barrier of conservative inertia and abandon obsolete ways of thinking."

General Jaruzelski drafted several seasoned economists into the top organs of the party in a reshuffle in mid-July.

But long-term rescue plans are modest. By 1985 the government hopes to have arrested the slide. By 1990 signs of a real recovery are expected.

Over all the plans hangs the spectre of a \$27 billion hard-currency debt which Poland has

no chance of even starting to repay in the short term.

Since 1979 it has been apparent that Poland would need to reschedule its debts built up in the early 1970s, securing fresh credits to ensure that interest and capital could be repaid while a more modest investment programme was pursued at home.

Government-guaranteed debts and those due to Western banks in 1981, equivalent to 75 per cent of total export revenue, were deferred in talks lasting until April.

Western decision

The picture was greatly complicated by the West's decision in January to stop all fresh credits and defer talks to reschedule debts due in 1982.

But Warsaw rejected any attempt at using the economic lever to gain political concessions. Spokesman Jerzy Urban said: "There are no plans for adjustments to facilitate economic relations with the West."

According to Western banking sources Poland should pay \$1 billion to Western governments and banks in principal and interest this year, way beyond its total foreign currency earnings.

Western banks concerned to reschedule some of their earlier investment made tentative contact with Polish officials this month to discuss initial proposals on putting off the debt.

Diplomatic sources said Poland wanted easier terms than last year.

when it secured a postponement on 95 per cent of the principal but had to maintain interest payments. It hoped this year to reschedule both the full principal and interest, or perhaps repay only about five to 10 per cent of the interest.

The banks are opposed to rescheduling interest, although they realise Poland just does not have the money.

One Western economic attaché said the banks might consider providing new short-term credits for special designated export-oriented projects to help Poland earn money to keep up payments.

This would involve the banks in scrutinising the projects they designated, the practice of the International Monetary Fund when it lends money, and that would be resisted here.

Imports from the West were down by 4.1 per cent in the first six months of 1982 compared with the same period last year, and exports to the West fell by just 9.6 per cent. Economic planners talk increasingly of greater cooperation with Poland's socialist partners, particularly the Soviet Union.

However these countries are also suffering serious cutbacks and vague promises of stepped-up aid from East Bloc leaders during visits by General Jaruzelski earlier this year have borne little fruit so far. Western diplomats say.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 8, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Because of planetary influences you could run into some problems of a minor nature early in the day, but conditions return to normal later. Conserve your energies.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to understand the expectations of those who have power over your affairs today. Gain more prestige in public matters.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) Morning is fine for studying new interests and making plans for the future. Show more thoughtfulness for others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Finish that work you started and then be off to the fascinating activities that appeal to you. Sidestep an opponent.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can work out a difficult problem with the help of others early in the day. Plan the new week wisely.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Attend to routine chores early in the day so you'll have time for social activities later. Show others you have poise.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Daytime hours are best for being with good friends and relatives, and reserve personal duties for the evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Pay more attention to family members and have more harmony at home. Make plans to have more abundance in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take those extra steps that are needed to gain your personal aims. Sidestep one who likes to impose on you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to please close ties today instead of worrying about personal affairs. Engage in favorite hobby.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Daytime hours are best for handling personal matters. Schedule social activities for the coming week.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care of private affairs early in the day and then join congenials at recreation you enjoy. Have a delightful time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You need to apply yourself more to gain your personal aims at this time. Show more consideration for the one you love.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who will want to please others and will be willing to obey all rules and regulations in order to do so. Direct education along entertainment lines and service to others for best results in lifetime.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by J. L. Hayward

| | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | 30 | Cheese | 54 | Make public | 58 | Sing |
| 1 | Card game | 34 | Saw | 55 | Friends: Fr. | praises |
| 6 | Actor Paul | 35 | Slaloms | 59 | Champs one | 27 Row |
| 10 | In a tizzy | 36 | "Man — | year, chumps | 28 Portable | bed |
| 14 | Blood | 37 | reasoning | the next | 62 Pack down | 29 — a place." |
| 18 | carrier | 38 | animal" | 63 French | 31 Computer | knobs |
| 19 | Resolute | 39 | Emcee's | 64 Country | 32 Thing of | value |
| 20 | Support | 4 | | | | |

WORLD

Italian government resigns after split in ruling coalition

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition government stepped down Saturday after the powerful Socialist Party withdrew its seven ministers from the 13-month-old administration.

The government's resignation was announced at the end of a one-hour cabinet meeting, chaired by Mr. Spadolini who made history last year as Italy's first non-Christian Democratic prime minister since 1945.

Government officials said the prime minister will hand his resignation documents to President

Sandro Pertini later Saturday. Mr. Pertini, who broke off his holiday in the north Italian Alps Saturday, has the constitutional role of appointing a new prime minister designate after consulting previous presidents and all party leaders.

Looking angry, Mr. Pertini told reporters on his return to Rome he would try everything in his power to prevent the warring politicians from pushing Italy towards premature elections, now widely tipped for the autumn.

Following Italian political tradition, Mr. Pertini will ask Mr.

Spadolini to continue in a caretaker capacity until Italy's 42nd post-war government has been set up.

The prime minister's Republican Party was the smallest member in the coalition government, having polled only 3.4 per cent in snap elections three years ago.

The Socialists, who polled 10 per cent in 1979, have been dissatisfied with their junior role in the government and believe that snap elections would strengthen their parliamentary base.

Kenyan troops mount house to house search for looted property

NAIROBI (R) — Armed troops mounted a house to house search Saturday of the Nairobi suburbs where last Sunday's abortive coup began, residents reported.

They said the soldiers were apparently looking for property looted from shops in the few hours before loyal troops put down the revolt.

The Eastleigh suburbs are adjacent to the Embakasi and Eastleigh air bases from which the airmen who tried to topple the Kenyan government came.

Troops and police have already scoured the district several times this week for rebels who might have slipped through the army cordon thrown round the city during the revolt.

In central Nairobi itself it was almost business as usual. Piles of broken glass from looted shop fronts littered the pavements awaiting collection but otherwise the centre seemed as busy as normally.

Residents said some basic commodities such as sugar, milk and butter were not available at all shops and several supermarkets

said their beer stocks had been looted.

Francis Macharia, chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said in a statement that business losses caused by the upheaval were estimated at one billion shillings (\$100 million).

He estimated that 1,000 people might lose their jobs because of looting and destruction, particularly in the industrial area on the edge of town.

The radio said the guerrillas attacked an army base at Habas in north west Somalia on Aug. 4, inflicting heavy losses.

Earlier this week Somalia

accused troops from neighbouring Ethiopia of attacking Habas but said the raiders were beaten back.

Ethiopia has denied Mogadishu's charges that its troops are involved in the fighting and says only Somali anti-government rebels are involved.

Mogadishu Radio monitored here Saturday said Ethiopian troops attacked the town of Galgobog in central Somalia Friday but were repulsed.

The Ethiopians lost many troops as well as large quantities of arms, the radio said, but gave no further details.

New wave of violence hits Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — Another white farmer, the second in a week, has died in Zimbabwe's wave of violence, relatives said Saturday.

They told reporters that Philip Ellman-Brown, a member of one of the white community's most prominent families, was gunned down near his farm about 80 kilometres north of Bulawayo last Thursday.

Mr. Ellman-Brown, who was in his 50s and his wife Avril were driving home from Bulawayo, capital of the troubled province of Matabeleland, when their car was stopped by gunmen, they said.

Mrs. Ellman-Brown was told to drive on but her husband was taken captive and shot.

Earlier this week Somalia

minority Liberal Rhodesian governments of Garfield Todd and Edgar Whitehead in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

At least 30 civilians are known to have been killed in attacks, mainly in Matabeleland, over the past five months. A white farmer was shot dead by a robber wearing army-style camouflage in eastern Zimbabwe eight days ago.

Three British visitors were killed near Inyangana in the eastern highlands three weeks ago by unknown assailants.

Zimbabwe's leading newspaper, the Herald, said troops and armoured cars were now deployed in the Inyangana area to protect tourists.

"Tourists can be assured that everything possible is being done

U.S. firms take drastic steps against American-Arab workers

WASHINGTON (Agencies)

— After ignoring a formal job discrimination complaint issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) of the U.S. government, the Hughes Aircraft Company appears to be taking final steps toward terminating the employment of one of its Arab-American workers.

"The case of Taghi Ahmed," notes James Zogby, executive director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), "is illustrative of the depth of anti-Arab discrimination in American society today," according to ADC statement issued here earlier this week.

Mr. Ahmed, who has served as a Sub-Contractor Administrator at Hughes since September, 1979, first began to suffer from discrimination at Hughes during the Iranian hostage affair. The harassment was multifarious: He received threatening anonymous phone calls; he was called "Ayatollah" and "camel jockey"

while on the job; he was refused opportunities to transfer and was subsequently demoted. The pressure was increased after he protested the distribution of literature at Hughes which was supportive of the Ku Klux Klan. In February, 1981, Mr. Ahmed filed a Charge of Discrimination Notice with the EEOC.

Several months later, the EEOC ruled that it had "reasonable cause to believe that your (Mr. Ahmed's) allegation of employment discrimination was true." The EEOC charged that Hughes' claims were "unsubstantiated" and "self-serving" and the "Hughes has not fully addressed the climate of anti-Arab harassment within the company." Hughes ignored the EEOC's charges.

The ADC, which has played an active role in the Ahmed case since March, 1981, has in recent weeks stepped up efforts to bring Hughes' discrimination against Mr. Ahmed to the attention of the

American public. In apparent response, Hughes has expedited efforts to terminate Mr. Ahmed's employment.

In late June, Hughes issues a suspension letter which noted that unless Mr. Ahmed's work performance became more efficient, he would be "immediately terminated." Simultaneous to the issuance of this letter, Hughes revoked Mr. Ahmed's factory entry pass. Because he cannot enter the work place, Mr. Ahmed's work performance has now become non-existent.

"We Americans are shocked that Hughes should indulge in such blatant discrimination," noted James Zogby. "Mr. Ahmed should be given the opportunity to return to his post immediately.

Until he is accorded civil treatment like that of his fellow employees, ADC will continue to take appropriate measures to ensure that Hughes' blatant anti-Arab prejudice is known to the American and Arab publics."

NEWS IN BRIEF

6 women executed in Iran

TEHRAN (R) — Six women members of the radical people's Mujahadeen were executed by firing squad last Wednesday after being found guilty of armed rebellion and opposition to Iran's clerical government. Tehran newspapers reported Saturday. The evening paper Etehad reported the executions took place in the provincial towns of Balchitiran and Rast.

U.S. Arabs urge Saudis to expel Americans

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A group of Arab residents of the United States urged Saudi Arabia Saturday to expel American businesses in that country, impose an oil embargo against the West and withdraw investments from U.S. banks. In a telegram to King Fahd, the secretary general of the Arab People to American People Organisation, M. T. Mehdi, also proposed that Saudi Arabia reduce its diplomatic ties with the United States by downgrading its embassy to a legation. "We believe that 1.50 million Arabs and

1.000 million Muslims will support these goals and will be grateful to you if you take the leadership through these devices to pressure the American government to stop its military and economic support of Zionist barbarism," Mr. Mehdi said in his message, the text of which he circulated at the United Nations.

He thanked King Fahd for speaking personally to President Reagan about the problem of "Israel's murderous destruction of Beirut."

Nicaragua breaks relations with Israel

MANAGUA (R) — Leftist-ruled Nicaragua Friday broke relations with Israel because of what it called "the genocide being carried out by Israel with U.S. backing against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon." A government statement said Nicaragua firmly supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the "sacred right" of Palestinians to exist as a free nation.

Leftists responsible for Paris bomb

PARIS (R) — A bomb damaged a central Paris bank early Saturday and an extreme left-wing group claimed responsibility. The blast shattered the plate glass windows of the Discount bank in the Rue de Turenne, owned by the recently nationalised Rothschild group, police said. A caller later told news organisations that the Action Directe movement carried out the attack. The group, said by police to be a small Paris-based cell with foreign connections, has claimed responsibility for a series of small bomb attacks over the past year, several of them against institutions linked with Israel. It said recently it was intensifying its underground campaign.

ASEAN calls for Israeli withdrawal

BANGKOK (R) — The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) called Saturday for the immediate implementation of United Nations resolutions seeking a ceasefire in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Beirut. Foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — met here Saturday for wide-ranging talks, issued a statement expressing grave concern over events in Lebanon. The ministers urged the "immediate implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions."

Bangladesh floods leave 100,000 homeless

DACCA (R) — Floods in Bangladesh have left at least 100,000 people homeless and caused extensive damage to crops, government television reported Friday. It said the floods were receding and railway services between the eastern Sylhet district and the rest of the country, disrupted when a bridge was washed away on Wednesday, were restored Friday.

250 Somali troops killed, says Somali rebel radio

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to topple Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said they killed 250 troops in clashes inside Somalia this week.

The guerrillas' clandestine radio, monitored here Friday night, said Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDF) rebels also wounded 500 Somali soldiers and captured many weapons in the

conflict but were repulsed.

The Ethiopians lost many troops as well as large quantities of arms, the radio said, but gave no further details.

Soviet hunger striker 'could live 4 or 5 days,' says his American wife

MOSCOW (R) — The American wife of Soviet hunger striker Yuri Balovlenkov expressed fears Saturday that her husband could live only four or five days more unless he ended his fast.

Elena Kuzmenko Balovlenkov, 29, a nurse at Baltimore City Hospital, said she was unable to detect a blood pressure reading from her

husband when he stood up this morning.

Mr. Balovlenkov is on the 34th day of a fast but has been additionally weakened by the effects of a 43-day hunger strike he held earlier this year.

Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, is seeking to join his wife and 25-month-old daughter in the United States but Soviet authorities have refused him permission to emigrate on the grounds that state security is in question.

Mrs. Balovlenkov, who arrived back in Moscow from the United States last night on her second visit here this year, said Saturday: "I'm very concerned about his vital signs this morning. He has only four or five days at the most unless he breaks his fast."

Mrs. Balovlenkov, who has brought with her from the United States what she describes as a portable hospital, said last night she was prepared to force-feed him if he would not give up his fast voluntarily.

"Sustaining the family unit comes first and emigration very much second," she said.

She said her husband's liver was

Soviets to establish their first diplomatic mission in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, fresh from a nine-day official visit to Moscow, said Saturday the Soviet Union would establish its first diplomatic mission in this Caribbean country within the next six weeks.

He proposed a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and the country's right to determine its own future remained key elements in any solution, the communique said.

Resolution of the problem on that basis would restore Kampuchea as a free, independent, sovereign and neutral country. This was vital to peace, freedom and neutrality in south east Asia, the foreign ministers said.

The ministers from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines met just over a

pro-Western government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Mr. Bishop described the Soviet move as a major step and said:

"Grenada is embarking on a

national, democratic and anti-imperialist path which requires that relations be established with the Socialist community and in particular the Soviet Union."

During his talks in Moscow, Mr. Bishop struck a number of economic and political accords, including a loan of \$7.5 million.

The Russians are also to finance the construction of a satellite earth station here.

Ban on commercial whaling arouses Japanese wrath

By Jonathan Thatcher
Reuter

TOKYO — The international decision to ban all commercial whaling from 1985 has aroused unusual emotion in Japan, where it has been called unreasonable, irrational, unscientific and even perhaps a result of racial prejudice.

The five-member group said in a communique after a one-day meeting here that Vietnam had not changed its policy on Kampuchea, where it has based about 180,000 troops.

ASEAN declared that the coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and formed with

South you hold: ♦A92 ♦84 ♦10974 ♦AQ83 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass 1 ♦ Dble Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦AQ1076 ♦6 ♦KQ952 ♦J The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦AK4 ♦84 ♦K10762 ♦AK The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

plaint against the IWC decision, taken by a vote of 25 to seven and pushed through by conservationist countries to protect diminishing whale stocks.

According to government officials, an upsetting aspect was the way anti-whaling members of the IWC rushed the decision through, completing disregarding minority views.

One government official said that "racial prejudice and condescension is felt by many Japanese, as the viewpoint of those in the whaling industry is completely ignored and whaling itself is considered a criminal act."

Japan had gone to the Brighton meeting prepared for reduced catch quotas, although in fact for the 1982/83 season they were set higher than anticipated, but had certainly not expected a ban on all commercial whaling, he said.

But although it feels the decision was unjust, the Japanese government is unlikely to pull out of the IWC, partly for fear of retaliation by the United States. Washington has already threatened to stop any country still whaling after 1985 from fishing in its 200-mile offshore zones, from where nearly 70 per cent of Japan's overseas fishing catch comes.

In terms of Japan's total fishing industry, last year worth 2,800 billion yen (\$11 billion), whaling accounted for a mere 0.4 per cent.

Although one of the major arguments of anti-whaling movements is that some whale species

could be threatened with extinction through hunting, the Japan whaling association is quick to point out that Japan has carefully kept within IWC catch quotas to prevent the extermination of any species.

But it insists that whaling be allowed to continue. "It is no dream to envisage the world's oceans as great unfenced whale farms," it says in a pamphlet on the industry.

The association says that as long as the survival of species of the huge sea-mammals is ensured, and this requires extensive scientific research, then hunting of whales can remain a viable industry, and whales continue to exist.

For centuries the Japanese have mostly followed the Buddhist preaching against eating four-legged animals, with their diet relying heavily on fish, although other forms of protein are rising in popularity.

The concept of a whale being a highly-intelligent mammal, rather than just a large fish, appears not to carry much credence in Japan.

Conservationists

Japanese officials said that the heavy influence of conservationists in the IWC leading to the ban had undermined the original intention of the commission which was to protect both whales and the whaling industry, based on scientific facts and not emotional concepts.

"(The decision) shows no consideration for other people's lives, it is extremely cruel," said Mr. Yonezawa, using the very word which anti-whalers describe the hunting of whales.

Most of the 1,500 Japanese directly earning their living from the industry do so in the country's three land-based whaling stations, although whaling actually accounts for only 10 per cent of the firms' fishing business.

There is also Nihon Kyodo